WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

Illatory of the Morement-The Case of the Female Suffragists Ably Presented-The Senate Urged to Submit the Question to the Various States.

In the Senate of the United States, June 5, 1882

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Mr. Lapham, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, submitted the following report:

The Select Committee on Woman Suffrage, to whom was referred Senate resolution No. 60, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to secure the right of suffrage to slightness without regard to sex, having considered the same, respectfully report:

The gravity and importance of the proposed amendment must be obvious to all who have given the submitted States and of the proposed amendment in the United States and of the progress made in the cause of female suffrage will not be out of place at this time.

A world's and six-very convention was held in London on the 121 of June, 1840, to which delegates from all the organized societies were invited several of the American societies sent women as delegate. Their codentials were presented, and an acte and or histastive discussion was had by many of the leading mon of America and Great Britain upon the question of their being admitted to sears in the convention. They were allowed no part in the discussion. They were allowed no part in the discussion. They were allowed no part in the discussion, by rea on of that devial, it was desermined to hold emventions after their return to the Unived States, for the purpose of asserting and advocating their rights as chizeus, and expectedly the right of suffrage.

Prior to this and as early as the year 1856 a propess of the parts of property. The subject was stader considered on and agilation curring the eventual period of which preceded the constitution in the content of New York to confer upon married women their a parator rights of property. The subject was stader caned derest on and agilation curring the eventual periodical of the preper list, and the radical changes matched the frequency of nearly women their aparator rights of property. The subject was stader caned derest on and agilation curring the eventual periodical or subject where the or effectual protection of the p Women to engage in tushesson their own ac-cent and to receive their own earning.

This ligislation was the on glowth of a bill pre-pared several years before under the direction of the Hon. John Savage, chief-justice of the su-preme court, and of the Hon. John C. Spencer, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, one of the revisers of the Sattness of New York, and after-revisers of the Sattness of New York, and after-

Laws granting exparate rights of property, and the right to transfer boson as all the property.

garded as the settled palety of American legisla-tion on the saf-jed.

After the ensetment of the firstlaw in New York, as before stated, and in the month of July, 1888, the first or enventous demanding softlings for women was held at Seneca Fails in said State. The same persons who had been excluded from the World's Convention to London were promitent and in-strumental in calling the meeting and in families the deel-ration of semiments adoned by it.

"Now, in view of this en tire distranchisement of one-half of the people of this research "Now, in view of thism the distranchism ent of one half of the people of this country and their social and religious degradation; in view of the mijost haw above mentioned, and tecause women no feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraud-tiently deprived of their most secred rights, we hast that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as attress of the Unit of States.

"In cutering a out of great work before us, we ambeingate no small amount of misconception, mi."

anticipate no small amount of misconcepton, mis-r. pr. sensation, and radicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our ob-ject. We shall employ agents, circulate traces, petition the State and National Legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the pen in our behalf. We hope this convention will be followed by a series of conventions embracing every part of the country.

abail be extended to the citizens of Onlo without distinction of sex."

During the same year a similar report was made in the legi-inture of Wisconsin. From the report on that subject we quote the following:

"We believe that political equality will, by leading the thoughts and pfftposes of the sexes to a just degree into the same channel, more completely carry out the desirns of nature. Woman

in the legi-inture of Wisconsin. From the report on that subject we quote the following:

"We believe that political equality will, by leading the thoughts and purposes of the sexes to a just degree into the same channel, more completely carry out the designs of nature. Woman will be pessessed of a positive power, and heliow compliments will be exchanged for well-grounded respect, when we see her nobly discharging her part in the great intellectual and moral struggle of the age that wait their solution by a direct appeal to the ballot-lox. Woman's power is at present poetical and unsubstantial; let it be practical and great. There is no reality in any power that canflot be coined into votes."

The effect of these discussions and efforts has been the gradual advancement of public sontiment toward conceding the right of suffrage without distinction of sex. In the Territories of Wyoming, the present governor of that Territory of Myoming, the present governor of that Territory of Myoming, the present governor of that Territory (Hon. John W. Hoyu, in an address delivered in Hildhelphin, on the 3d of April of the present year, in answer to a question as to the operation of the why sold.

"First of all, the experience of Wyoming has so one that the only ethal trial of woman suffrage higher to made—a trial made in a new country where the constitions would not happen to have been exceptionably favorable—has produced none but the most desirable results. And surely none will deny that in such a matter a single ounce of experience is worth a ton of conjecture.

"But since it may be claimed that the sole experiment of Wy uning does not afford a sufficient paramy of gone and expediency, let uses whether reason will not furnish a like answer. The great majority of women in this country affrody pesses sufficient intelligence to enable them to vote pulment of the major of the responsibility of the your made and the surely of the accordance of the responsibility of the yole which is a produced to the favorable relation of the fe

the eriching weight.

Hetsen has been made upon the exercise of the by the women of Unit that the plural in the Beweiner of Union that the plumb in that Territory are under the centrol of Frgement he bands. Be that as it may, it and about not that there is probably no equal size on this continent where there is inclusives of the peake of where the chircu-nors seems to her peake of where the chircu-nors seems to be peaked of the chircu-or night, than to the chy of S. it Jake. A right of saiding that she also used given to in On good, Colora to Minnesots, Netreakin, Vermant, New Hampeldre, Meranditeskin, the Colora to Minnesots, Of the one of the law in the last-named Side, the or of the Saile, in a message to the legisla-

Afterigate, Kentserry, and New York. Of the open and of the law in the last-named State, the governor of he state, the win the last-named State, the governor of he state, in a message to the legislature, on the 12 h off y last, said:

"The recent law making women eligible as school instead has produced admirable results, and only in scenting the election of amony of them as fureous of schools, but especially in clavaring the qualifications of men proposed as candidates for encol bostds, and also in stimulating greater interest in the management of schools generally. The effect of these new experiences is to which the influence and uschinges of women."

So well satisfied are the representatives in the legislature of that state with these county tassed to a county, by a large majority, recently tassed to a third reading are act giving the full right of suffrage to women, the passage of which has been a rested in the sociatio by an opinion of the atterney general that a constitutional amendment is necessary to seco a plast the object.

municipal elections and hold the office of guardian of the poor. In four States—Nebraska, Indiana, Oregon, and Iowa—prop. a tions have passed their legislatures and are now pending conferring the right of suffinge upon women.

Notwithstanding all these effects, it is the opinion of the best-informed men and women, who have devoted more than a third of a century to the consideration and discussion of the subject, that an amendment to the Foderal Constitution, in amalogy to the fifteenth amendment of that instrument, is the most as fo, direct, and expeditious mode of settling the question. It is the question of the enfranchisement of tail a race now denied the right, and that, too, the most favored race in the estimation of those who deny the right. Festiltons, from time to time, signed by many thousand petitioners, have been presented to Congress, and there are now up nour files seventy, five iditions, representing eighteen different Sates. Two years ago treble the number of petition, representing over twenty-five iditions from the over the presented.

If Congress abould adopt the pending resolution.

resenting over twenty-five different States, were presented.

If Congress should adopt the pendimeresolution, the question would go before the intelligent to fice who are chosen to represent the people in the logislatures of the various States, and would receive a nove enlightened and careful consideration than if submitted to the mass s of the male population, with all their prejudices, in the form of an amendment to the constitution of the several States. Bosides, such an amendment, if adopted, would secure that uniformity in the exercise of the right which could not be expected by action from the several States.

We think the time has arrived for the submission of such an amendment to the legislatures of

me think the time has grived for in authins-sion of such an autendment to the legis faitures of the States. We know the prejudices which the movement for suffrage to all, without regard to sex, had to ensounter from the very outset—preju-dices which still exist in the minds of mony. The brind for employing the weapons of iddicute and empity has hot yet passed. Now, as in the begin-ling, we hear appeals to prejudice and the tweer passions of men. The auchema. "We bettide to chand which plucks the wizard beard of heary error" is yet conducted to determine trop acting

early conventions was in seasien in the State of New Yerk:

"A collection of women arguing for political rights and for the privileges usually conceded only to the other sex is one of the easiest things in the world to make fun of. There is no end to the small speeches and the will romarks that may by made on the sudject. But when we seriously attempt to show toat a woman who pays taxes ought no to have a voice in the manner in which the taxes are expanded, that a woman whose paperty and liberty and person are controlled by itse laws, should have no voice in framing those laws, it is not a case. If women are lit to rule in the morarchis, it is difficult to say why they are not qualified to vote in a requisit, nor can there be greater indeficing in a woman going up to the balled box than there is in a wearth opening a let lattice or issuing orders to an earny."

To all who are more serious in their opposition to the novement we remind them of the covement of the novement of th

Of B ship Support
"I tell ove that the vices in our large cities will bever be conquered until the ballot is put into the

an s of women."
Of the flev, James Freeman Clark:
"I do not think our pointes will be what they night to be till women are legislators and

organ to be the women are legislators and vote is."

Of Gorge William Curtis:

"Women have quite as much interest in good government as men, and I have never heard or rend of any satisfactory reason for exclusing them from the ballot-box; I have no more doubt of their ameliorating indisence upon polytics than I have of the influence they exert everywhere slee." cles."

Of Blishop Gilbert Haven:

"In view of the ier lible corruption of our poliles, people ask, can we maintain universal suffrage? I say no, not without women. The only
bear garden in our community is the town
meeting and the cancur. Why is this? Because
these a c the only places at which women are not
ore wan?

sitisms of the think distance whech belong to them as titisms of the think distance will work was titismed to the think distance will work an interpate to small amount of misoneception, mist personal amount of misoneception, mist presentation, and relocate but we shall we every hard transported the state of the control of the control

cases, and when their interests and patriotism are appealed to, that male voters are with ununimity found at the polis. It would doubless be the same with women. In the exceptional instances in which the excrete of the right has been permitted they have engaged with zeal in every important canvass. Even if the statement were founded in fact, it farnishes no argument in favor or excluding women from the exercise of the franchise. It is the denial of the right of which they complain. There are multitudes of men whose vote can be purchased at an election for the imaliest and most trilling consideration. Yet all such would spure with scorn and unuterable contempt a proposition to purchase their Yet all such would spure with score and uninterable contempt a proposition to purchase their right to vote, and no consideration would be deemed an equivalent for such a surrender. Women are more sensitive upon this question than men, and so long as this right, deemed by them to be sacred, is denied, so long the agitation which has marked the progress of this contest thus are will be continued.

Enterterthinging these views, your committee report back the Proposed resolution without amendment for the consideration of the Senate, and recommend its passages.

nmend its passage, E. G. LAPHAM,

The proposed amendment is in the following

ords: Resolved by the Senate and House of Represente set of the United States of America in Congress a control there. ARTICLE ---

Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United takes to vote shall not be denied or abridged by he United States or by any State on account of Fig. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appro-riate legislation to enforce the provisions of this

The Truth of It.

The Scranton Republican of Pennsylvania says: When Scuator Cameron visited Philadelphia a w days ago it was industriously rumored by the undependents that he threatened to break down the protective tariffunless business men railied to is support. The story had the appearance of a ic from the start, but it was stereotyped, double-ended, revised, commented upon until those who cancocted it began to believe it themselves. Durng all this time Senator Cameron considered it no absurd for denial, and in a recently-published e ter said that he 'did not suppose there was any le ter said that he 'did not suppose there was any man of common sense in Pentisplianta who would ever believe that he said sues a thing.' He justly characterizes it as 'political he started by the enemies of the party. In commenting on this matter the New York Hereld calls on Senator Cameron's accusers for proof. That's about the only thing the average irreconcilable cannot produce. He has a noble seem of feets, sud, although he is profife in assertion, he is as barren of proofs as a circus-bill."

WHO AM 17 NOW GUESS. Papa in the twilight sits Nodding, half asleep; Threagh the doorway two hight eyes, Full of mischief, peep.

Two small feet on tiptoe steal Forward paper's sleepy head Gently node once more.

Euddenly two small, soft hands On his eyelids press, And a voice behind him calis— "Who am I7 Now guess,"

MASON VS. CATHOLIC. Burial of Ron. Miguel A. Otero at River-

side Cemetery, Denver. . Miguel A. Otero, formerly delegate in Con-Hon, Miguel A. Otero, formerly delegate in Congress and a well-known resident of Las Vegus, New Mexico, died at that place recently. A special train was chartered to take the remains and the funeral party to Denver, and the funeral was announced to take place at the Jesuit Catholic church on Larimer street. The announcement in the papers that the ceremonies would occur at the Trinity Memorial Episcopal church, instead of at the Jesuit church, occasioned a great deal of surprise. It was generally understood that Don Miroal Oters was a Catholic and those who know Miguel Otero was a Catholic, and those who knew this to be a fact could not comprehend why a change had been made from a Catholic to a Pro-testant church.

in Denver, and Mr. Page Oiero, son of the deceased, was informed that the ceremonies could not be performed in a Catholic cluveh, and that no Catholic priest could officiate at the burial. Father Pinto, who has charge of the Jesuit Church, said that Mr. Otero had been a member of a secret society—the Masons—infini his lifetim, and that, consequently, be could not be receive burial at the hands of a Catholic priest, it being an unsiterable rule of the Church that a member of a secret society could not be a member in good standing of the Catholic Church. Accordingly a change of programme was necessitated, and the amounteement mide that the funeral would take place at Tribity Memorial Episcopal Church. The body was taken to Tribity Church, where the Episcopal funeral service was conducted at the conclusion of the service the remains were conveyed to River-ide cemetery, followed by quite a number of friends and relatives in entropys and omitioness. The burial service at the grave was conducted by the Masonic lodge of Jenver with the usual rites and ceremonies.

THE VEXED QUESTION. THE FUNERAL TRAIN ARRIVED

THE VEXED QUESTION.

B's'up Machebeuf, of the Catholic Church, said in relation to the matter: "Mr. Otero was not a memb.r in good standing in the Catholic Church when he died, because of the fact that he belonged to the Ma-ons. He violated his obligations to the Church when he became a member of a sceret order, and this being the case he could not receive burial at the tambs of the Church. Father knowed, who was in charge during my absence, did just what it was his day to do. He could not have due of churche. He is simply an egent of the Church to enforce its laws and oustions; and, hearing that Mr. Otero was a Mason, he had no other course left open for him.

he had no other course test open for him.

THE PLAIN LAW OF THE CHURCH
cannot be violated in any instance. The very fect
that Mr. Otero was a Masso made his burial by the
Catholic Church an imp sublity. It was not
nocessary to go further and a certain where he
was to be buried. Of course it is a rule of the
Catholic Church that its members small be buried
in catholic cemeteries, but this rule is not absolately imperative. In certain emergencies the
Church grants the privilege to bury a deceased
catholic the Projection confecters, and a number
of Catholic dead are now interred in Riverside.
Mr. Otero's dangater was a good Catholic ween

"DARN IT."

How a Groom Lost and Found Ills Bride's Wedding Ring. They had a terrible time at a wedding up at Petaluma, and which only goes to show how the

smallest drawback will sometimes take the stiffening out of the swellest occasion.

It seems that the coremony was a very grand affair, indeed. There were eight bridesmalds, and the church was crowded from pit to dome, as the dramatic critics would say. But, when they got

to the proper place in the ceremony, and the groom began feeling around for the ring, he discovered that it wasn't on hand. After the minis-ter had scowled at the miserable wretch for a while, the latter detected that the magic circlet had slipped through a hole in his pocket and worked down into his boot. He communicated

ing red with mortification.

"Try and fish it out somehow—hurry up," mumbled the minister behind his book,
"Til try," gasted the victim, who was rather tout; and he put one foot on the chancel rail, folled up his trousers leg, and began making a modic jabs for the ring with his foreinger, the minister motioned to the organist to squeeze a few notes to fill up the time, while a rumor apidly went through the congregation to the meet that a telegram had just arrived proving that the groom had four wives living in the East thready.

eady.
I—I can't reach It," grouned the half-married man in sgony. "It won't come."
"Sit down and take your boot off, you fiel?"
hissed the bride's mother, while the bride herself
mouned pitcously, and wrung her powdered
hands.

Baxier and Tempie, of Knoxville, Tenn., were attorneys

For our comrades

who were tried there, and in a letter to your correspondent, dated January 21, 1882, they say:

"We showed most clearly that it was a milliory expedition undertaken by the authority and command of General Matchesl, and that you were not spies." "You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter," "In reference to our argument before the court-marti-l, we do not know where it is. We were hurried so by that body that we did not have time to make a copy of it."

""It was read to the court." """ We never had any doubt but what it had down principles of law which should have caused a finding of not guilty if the court had not been blinded and predetermined to convict, yet we believed all the time that you would be convicted, so maddened were men at that time."

HOS. A. B. STEPHENS

the time that you would be convicted, so maddened were men at that time.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS
said to the writer that at that time he thought
those men were not spies and ought not to
hang as such. From the report of Wilson's
speech on the reaffold we quote: * "ite
also said that though he had been condemned as
a spy yet he was none and thoy well knew h."
"He was only a soldier in the performance of the
work he had been detailed to do." Promotion for
services in this expedition was approved by the
Adjutant Goneral, United States Army, and the
Secretary of War. In the face of all this evidence
how can any man stand up to-day and apply the
epithet of "manander and spy." Congressional
medials were given to the men engaged in the expediliton, and one of their number was granted a
pension by special act of Congress in recognition
of this service. We spurn it as a slander, and defend the dying words of our compades in their
plea of "not guitty."

B. A. DORSEY.

A REMINISCENCE.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Man Who Ran the First Locomotive In America.

J. Van Buren, a resident of Clarksville, Ga.

where he has been living since 1839, was the first, and is the oldest, becometive engineer in the United States. He ran the first one placed upon raticoad in the United States. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1800, and is, consequently, 82 year old. He says the first locomedive placed s2 year old. He says the first locomotive placed upon any railroad in the United States was put on the road known as the Schemechady and Saratoga Ballroad, in 1832. It was built by deerge Stephenson, at Newcastle-apon-Tyne, Eegland, and imported by the Schemechady and Saratoga Ballroad Company. A man named Turner came with it as engineer, and Yan Buren assisted him in setting it up and driving it from time to lime to and from Saratoga. The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad was completed in 1830 or 1831, and was operated for two or three years after its completion entirely by home power. A half-way house was built by the company on the line of the road, where the horses were changed for fresh ones in going both ways. The first locomotive put on this road was built by David Matthews, a young man from New York, and it was named the Brother Jonathan.—S. Louis Republican.

How They Figure.

The most sanguine Democratic papers in the South cannot figure out a party indority in the next House of Representatives, except by claiming large gains of Democratic Congressmen in such large gains of Democratic Congressmen in such atrong Republican States as Ohio and Fennsylvania. The New Orleans Picayane makes abstrained estimate and then finds that it will leave the Democrate one short of a majority. It does not allow for the grin of a sincle Republican Congressman in the Southern States. Its plan for capturing the House is this: "The strongest offers must be made in the heavy central bell between the Rudson and the Mississippi, and there are only about thirty Congressional districts every speakes who can be spared from secure States should be sent.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SORGHUM. Rewards Offered for Beports from Man-

ufacturers by Dr. Loring. tion for this Department for the fiscal year com-menting July 1, 1822, has provided for "experi-ments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum boots, and other supar-producing plants." In asbeets, and other super-producing plants." In assuming the duties of my office in 1881 I found 185 facres of sorghum, containing fifty-two varieties, which had been planted in Washington for the use of the Department. " " Forty-two acres of the c op were overtaken by the first before being sufficiently ripe for use, and this portion of the cryp was so tailly damaged as to be until for manufacture. The yield of came per acre on the nine-ty-three acres gathered was two and a half tons, the number of gallons of symp obtained was 2577, and the number of pounds of sugar was 165. The expense of raising the came was 55,500, 35, and the expense of converting the came into syrup and sugar was 51,507, who aggregate of 58,570 of. The manufacture of sorghum at the Department, therefore, has been found to be so expensive and uosatisfactory that the work can evidently be better conducted elsewhere.

While, therefore, such scientific investigation as is deemed accessary at this Department will be continued, the experiment of manufacturing can better be conducted by those who have thus far furnished us all the valuable information we have; and this work I refer to the manufacturers themselves, to whom I submit the following proposition;

Each manufacturer is requested to submit an

themselves, to whom I submit the following proposition:
Each manufacturer is requested to submit an account of his work to the department, covering the following points, viz:

First—An accurate account of the number of acces of surginum brought to his mill; the manber of tens of eane manufactured; the yield of sorghum per acce; the mode of fertilizing; the time of planting; the time required for manufung the plant; and the value of the crop as food for entite after juice has been expressed.

Second—The amount of sugar manufactured; the amount yielded per ton of cauc; the quality of the sugar; the amount of sugar manufactured; the process of manufacture; the machinery used;

and the centringal in the work of manufactur-ing.
Third—The number of hands employed in the mill, the cost of fuel, the cost of machinery, the wages paid for labor, and the price of soughum at the mill if not raised by the manufacturer.
The resures, when received, will be submitted to a competent committee for examination, and in-order to compensate the manufacturers for the work of making these referred 1 promise to pay for the ten test returns the sum of \$1,250 each, the de-cident to be made by the afore aid committee. Each recurn must be aworn to before a competent officer.

Each return must be received to according to efficier.

The circular also requests statements relative to experiments with the sugar beet, and office \$1,200 for the two best returns of that crop. It also states that promises of corn-stalk sugar since 18th, not leaving been fulfilled, experiments in that direction with not be made this year by the Department. All the proposals to enter upon this work must be laid before the Commissioner on or before August 1, 1822.

1, 1822.

A correspondent of the Boston Pod says; The efforts with which the present Commissioner of Agricultare is making to conduct the business of his D-partment on occuonical and practical principles cuttile him to the respect sud confidence of the community. He seems to be aware that farmers, as well as merchants and manufactorers, may be led into relinous rehemes; and he is especially coultons in urging new and untried cutte psieses upon them, conscious that they have now most valuable branches of business which they understand, and which they can profitably purue. He has sought the best scientific advice with regard to supplying water to the arid regions by artesian wells; with regard to the pre-cryation and readstration of our forests, and with regard to the introduction of new crasses and plains into various sections of the count y; he has organized the statistical business of the 1-partment, and has prepared the way for accurate crop reports and orice lists of Europe, by means of the liberal appropriation made recently by Congress for tals purpose;

AND IN THE MANAGEMENT

of all the divisions in his Department to has done much to bring it up to the sandard promised by these who laid its foundation and expected by these who laid its foundation and expected by the great agricultural community which looks upon it as their branch of the government. That an attempt to increase the duties of this Department should be made is not surprising. That its administrative work can be largely increased with advantage to the country, there can be no doubt; and that many important and useful boreaus can be properly and naturally added to it is evidently the opinion of those who in Congress have advocated its elevation. That we need an industrial department, with agriculture as the concersione, is evident, and at no time has the opportunity for such elevation been so manifest as it is now, under the efficient and business-like capacity with which the present Commissioner of Agriculture has entered upon his work. AND IN THE MANAGEMENT

POKER AS A DISEASE.

A Pathological Discussion of Its Bearings. and How to Turn the Game.

Draw poker is a most fascinating yet decelving name. One of the peculiarities of the game is that of the beginner, as soon as he finds out that one certain kind of a hand beats another, and that a bluff, if successful, boats any hand, thinks he can play the game better than any man. If he holds hissed the brittle's mother, while the brittle hosself mooned piteously, and wrong her powdered moon the floor and legan to wrestle with his boot, which was naturally new and tight, white a fresh rumor got under way to the effect that the groom was beastly tight, and insisted on paring his corns.

As the boot finsily came off its crushed wearer endeavored, unsuccessfully, to hide a trace dotlar his beat of his societies, to hide in the heel of his societies, noticing with the party of the elocit his them.

As the boot finsily came off its crushed wearer endeavored, unsuccessfully, to hide a trace dotlar his country of the his countr poor hand once and bets big on it and scares out

VIRGINIA NUGGETS

From the "Wedge," by Cash Thomas-Interesting Shots. Durwin is dead; but his theory as to the origin

of the Bourbons still lives. Bob Ingersoil says there is no hell. He evidently never lived in Alexandria. Hon. John T. Harris is still in Washington, with

readquarters in the "Lobby," where he is "a Readjuster in the cool." They have found a cave full of petrified Bourbons and Funders down in Kentucky, showing their pre-historic existence. No wonder the world

had to be destroyed. Guiteau will be hung June 30. Earth gapes, hell burns, flends roar, saints pray To have him removed from hence. Cancel his bond of life, dear God, we pray,

That we may live to say The dog is dead! Parson Massey was a lawyer, and he went back on the law; he was a prescher, and went back on the church; he was a Funder, and went back on the Funders; he was a Readjuster, and he went back on the Rendjusters—and now, it is said, he is going back to the devil.

Readjusters modestly claim to be no more than the sons of Adam and citizens of the United States. The Bourbon "Thugs" pretend to be descendants of Pocabontases and Scar-Faced Charleys, and citizens of townships, neighborhoods, cross-roads flower-pots, and asparagus beds. The logic of Mr. Massey's conduct seems to show

that he is trying to convince the Funders of Vir-ginia that the Readjusters are all scamps and rascals, having already, as he believes, convinced the Readjusters that the Funders were frauds and scoundrels in his previous canvasses. The Readjuster party found old Massey in ob-scurity and, by a "coalition" of colored and white votes, boosted him into the only position of public

trust he ever held of any consequence, and, like an ungrateful purp, he has turned against his henefactors. While holding "office" under the "cealition" he canvassed the State, exposing the ever to wonder how women and girls can manage fraud and corruption of the funders and accusing them of all kinds of misdeeds, crimes, and rascal-ities. He has lost his "office" under that "coalition," and he is now canvassing the State, dening it in the same terms of detraction he applied to the funders. One of Ned Brooks's Yarns

An Ohlo man spit tobacco fulce in the eye of a buil. He had been told the operation would cure a cataract with which the beast was suffering. The experiment created a vacancy among the Ohlo office-seekers,—Peoria Transcript.

When a lady called upon Mrs. Secretary Kirk-wood the other day she found that lady froning. We always thought Kirkwood's shirts tooked as though his wife had been making experiments on them.—Larante Boomerons.

A FITTING TOAST

To the Boys Who Never Got Home-An Amusing Production.

At a recent camp-fire, given by W. H. Sargent Pest, No. 29, G. A. R., of Janesville, Wisconsin, Coursde Thomas T. Croit read a letter of regret from one of the invited guests, George M. Feck, who was unable to attend. It is an amusing production. Says the writer: "I den't know what it is, but there is something in beans that makes men sociable and reckless. Baware of beans, men sociable and reckies. Beware of beans, Tom, as you value your future happiness. Look not upon the bean when it is baked and giveth its color in the pan, for at last it swelleth like a cucumber. But I would like to be there, Thomes, and take the old soldiers by the hands and look into the eyes that are becoming dim, and notice the effect of Father Time's penciling on the face

of the boys who
TWENTY YEARS AGO were full of vitality and as killeny as any man that ever kept stop to the ratiling of a cauteen against a carridge-box. Boys, do you realize that you are growing old? It is hard to realize that you are growing old? It is hard to realize that you left in mother's arms twenty years ago, crowing at the 'hand-me-down' bine uniform in which you are disguised, would be the chap the government would want. Boys, you are repully becoming 'old back numbers.' Though you feel young enough to sub around home, you are 'exempt' now. Do you realize that the little baby girl that clung to you as you said good-bye twenty years ago, years ago, with Tears in Your Eyes

as big as a glass paper weight, or an editor's diamond pin, is now a woman merried, and that
another baby is trying to atter the word 'grandpa,'
when you come in putting on your youthful afre?
It is pleasant now to classe the festive bean around
the home camp-fire and talk of the nights when
you slept on the ground in a pup tent, or on some
best the feel, when your wet and muddy pantaloons
legs were frozen stiff as a driet codish, while you
dream that every star that was looking down from
above was the eye of a dear one at home beckening
you to 'Hold the Fort,' and hurry up and get
through with the foolishness and come home.
You CAN LAIGH NOW

through with the foolishness and come home.

YOU CAN LAUGH NOW

TO YOU SHIP HOW BOTH TO THE MOTHER AND THE STATE HOLD THE MOTHER STA Bills Pending in Courress to Pension

PEW CHICKESS THEY TOOK in the way of business from the enemy will not be entered up against them on the Big Book, but that the privot guard on duty at the gates of the New Jerusalem will 'tresent arms' to them and tell the boys that they are welcome to the best there is, and that when we all get in our work here, and are ready to join our regiment in Heaven that the fellows that we buried years are may stand on the parapet, as we come sirugaling in and give us the old siders' welcome, with a three times three with a tiger. And we shall say to them: 'All right commades, we should have been here before only we were detained by business.' "—Feel. March 20 by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The Senate bill was referred to the Military Committee and the House bill to the Committee on War Claims. The bills are to provide for the nayment of fem the nurses during the war, and require that the Secretary of War be authorized and required to receive and examine the claims of all volunteer female nurses who rendered services during the war, in the fild of in hospital, under the direction and control of the medical au horities of the Army. He is also required to establish regulations for the reception and examination of such claims, and shall require satisfactory proof of service from any records on file in the War Department, Compensation for each claimant whose proof of service is found satisfactory shall be calculated at the rate of \$25 f reach month of service.

The Secretary of War 1s required from time to time to report such claims to Congress for final action, with its recommendation thereon.

Nurses who have received \$12 per month shall have an additional \$13, making \$25 per month for all nurses rendering services during the war.

These devoted women should be eared for by the government. It is known that several of them have minor government positions paying but a

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

How He Has Mastered His Duties-Pay

master Smith's Appointment. The present Secretary of the Navy has mastered the routine duties of his Department most readily and in an incredibly short space of time. It is said that the first order he gave was for the con-struction of a desk at which he could stand when receiving and disposing of his immense correreceiving and disposing of his immense correspondence. In this posture he is generally found, denoting the busy go-a-head elements he is made up of, and indicating tothe button-holder and office-seeker, that his stay must be brief during office hours. The Secretary has already instituted many referms which mean an economical and strictly legal expenditure of the money about to be appropriated for the Navy.

be appropriated for the Navy.

In his decisions and judgments, and he exercises great care and caution in all the details of his branch of the service of the government, from the lowest to the most important office. His first appointment of importance meets with hearty approval. Pay inspector J. A. Smith, whose hame has been sent to the Secate for confirmation as chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Glothing, left his position of trust and importance at the breaking out of the war and entered the Navy, as paymaster. He was immediately placed in a position of great trust, as purser of the United States stemmer Kearsarge, and he was on board that vessel at the capture of the Alabams.

IN THIS FAMOUS RATTLE

sel at the cepture of the Alabama.

IN THIS FANOUS RATTLE
he commanded the powder division, for which service he received the recognition of Congress.
Mr. Smith is a graduate of Harvard Law School.
He served in conspicuous positions in Maine in the office of secretary of the state, collector's office, register of deeds and probate court, and the postoffice. He has had varied experience, is a man of time executive ability, and will bring to the office of Payma der-General personal integrity which has never been assailed, discretion, a will of his own, keen in-ight of men, and the ability to say "No" to anybody on earth when required. His purchases for the government have always been saile and

In his expenditure of the vast amount of nearly In his expanditure of the vast amount of nearly \$20,00,00 of the tax-payers' money not one cent has been lest. His accounts are all passed with no disallowance. Mr. Smith is affable and courte-ous, and we are glad to see this sterling son of New England advanced. Secretary Chandler will be found to be very choice in the selection of his officers, and the country may well congratuate itself that so sturily a pilot is at the helm of the Navy.—Washington Letter.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

His Son Denounces the Confederate Ar chives Letter as a Libel and a Forgery. In your issue of the 6th instant you published, under the headlines "An Echo from Humphrey Marshal)," what purports to be a copy of a letter from General Humphrey Marshall to General R. E. Lee, discovered among the Confederate ar-chives. General Marshall is dead, and therefore eannot denounce the said letter (if any such exists) as a libel on his character and a base forgery. But I am his son, and know there never lived a man whose heart beat with warmer, kinder impulses than that of my father, or whose sense of right and justice was more refined, or whose sentiments were more exalted. Knowing these facts, I know he would have been incapable at any time, under any pressure of circumstances, of advocating for any purpose arson and murder. Therefore, I do not hesitate to denounce said letter (if noy such exists) as a libel upon General Mar shall's character and sentiments, and a base for gary.—Humphrey Murchall in the Courier-Journal.

POLITICAL BUNCOMBE.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN: The attempt of Wolfe, in the recent Bolters' Convention, to dub those renegades "Garneld Republicans," and the platform adopted by the convention, is as bold a piece of political buncomb as was ever perceitated. The late President Gar field was no more of a civil-service reformer than is the bulk of the Republican party, and the at-tempt to monopolize his name and fame was literally "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in." The deciaration of the boilers, that "the nomination and election of James A, Garfield to the Presidency signified the triumphs of field to the Presidency signified the triumphs of a true reform in the civil service." has not only little foundation in fact, but is signally contra-dicted by his practice after his election. That he did not understand that he was elected as a civil-service reformer is apparent from the fact that the most notable act of his short-lived administra-tion was the removal of General Nerrit from the collectorship of New Yurk, a competent officer, against whom no complaint had been made, in the midst of his term, and the APPOINTEREN OF JUDGE ROBERTSON, who had no special fitness for the position, and

who had no special fitness for the position, and who was given the place merely as a reward for political services. And this removal and appointment were not only uncalled-for, and were wholly unjustifiable, but were made over the remonsirance, not only of the Senators from the Sate, but the Vice-President and member of the Cadnet coming from the same State. If there is anything in civil-service reform, no more gross violation of its principles was ever committed by any public man; and hence the insincerity of the Peimsylvania sorcheads in claiming Garried as such a reformer is entirely apparent. It is no wonder, then, that Wolfe's motion to christen themselves "Garrield Republicans" was voted down. The sham was too transparent for the 200 men who constituted the convention, but the fact that such a motion was made, and that the platform claims

one claims

GARPIELD AS A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER, in the some in which the convention used that term, proves that the members are not honest in their expressions, and are, as sore-heads mainly do, sailing under fale colors. They profess in their platfarm to be Republicans, and if they are no better civil-service reformers than Garfield was, they occupy Republican ground on that question. There is nothing left for them, then, to stand upon but opposition to what they call bestom, which means only personal hostility to Senator Cameron. That is all there is in the movement, and anything beyond it is mere proleme.

C,

ever to wonder how women and girls can manage to run and fly about as they do with their walsts so tightened in. The prevalence of belts is one cause of the continued mischief. There is a peculiarity about these that every one must have noticed. There is never a hele quite in the right place. One is too tight and the next too lose. Where is the girl who prefers the loose one? She is the exception to the rule, for miscisce out of every twenty will drag the buckle into the tight of a lot even if they squeeze themselves into an almost breathless condition in so doing."—Loadon Truth.

Cinctownti Girls.

Cinctownti Girls.

Cinctownti Girls.

Cinctownti Girls.

Cinctownti Girls.

arms so long that they can scratch their knees without bending their backs, now utiers the slan-der that something is the matter with their feet, which would serve to keep him at a safe distance from them. It is well.—Feerin Transcript.

AMERICA'S CREATEST CRANK,

and Tomfoolery.

Two bills are new pending in Congress which thould by all means become a law before the ad-ournment. They are identical in language.

senate bill No. 1305 was offered February 23 b

Senator Teller, and House bill No. 5269 was offered March 20 by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. The Senate

bill was referred to the Military Committee and

have minor government positions paying but a mere pittance, while other women, whose hus-bands fought against the government, are snugly enseanced in some of the Departments on good fat

REMARKABLE.

A Nut for the Scientist-The Grayson County Phenomenon.

the lot. It looked yesterday evening when we passed through it like a fire had passed over it

us what this thing was? - Sherman Courier of Text

A Well-Played Trick.

cadets are not allowed to receive provisions from

turkey, apples, and an almost limitless amount o

Her Sixth Husband, Aged Seventy-Four

Wooden shoes, says the Chiesgo Jownal of Con

serce, are worn in many places, and enough of hem are sold to keep a large factory going at

Green Bay, Wis. They are ont out of green base wood, smoked and dried like hams, and sold at 35

FISHING AND HUNTING ACCIDENTS.

In Newburg Bay a striped bass weighing sixty four pounds was recently caught in a shad net.

A stingare weighing over two hundred pounds was recently taken in the river near St. Augus-

Eamuei Robinson, of Sandersville, Ga., caught in his mill-pond a cathch that weighed thirty-five

Times.

As soon as the account was published yesterday morning of the two cotton fields being burned up by a strange wind, Mr. T. A. Moody, the grocery man, informed us that he also had a field visited

Another Chance for Dumns and the Demi-Monde.

A Paris despatch to the New York Hern'd says:
A dusky demi-monde beauty, passing by the neme
of the "Black Cauntus," tried to countil satelice George Prancis Train-His Appearance, and Tomfoolery.

Fresking of cranks, says a writer in the Detroit Chef, perhaps this is a good place to say that I stumbled on to my old friend, George Francis Train, in Madison Square the other day. He has sat bareleaded in the park every day for five years and more now, but he has moved his seat from Twenty-fourth street, where he was when I wrote this week by swellowing a dose of landamm. Love and disappointment are said to have teen the cause of the desperate set. Fortunately he poison did not take effect. The "Black Counters." I wenty-fourin street, where he was when I wrote of him two years ag. Ho still occupies a tench all to himself, and it is located at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth avenue, near the Brunswick, but, as the newspapers pay but little or no attention to him now, strangers have some difficulty in finding him. His skin is very dark from exposure to the wind and sun, his hair is more which the property of the stranger of the wind and sun, his hair is more an ex-Minister from Hayli, still lives to delight her admirers. M. Alexandre Dumas fils might do well to make this theresting creature the heroine of some new "Dame aux Camellas." The demissioned has been remuerative enough to him so far that one performance of "La Dame aux Camellas." for Mine Cherek's benefit, last month, has brought him in no less than 7.025 francs for his author's rights. No one che who took part in the performance but the lesses of the Galle asked a coutine of remunerations. But Alexandre is wise in his generation and his father cured him of generosity. Yet his virtuous economy is very unfairly judged, for the Paris papers have united in one chorus of execution. Rachefort has most inconsiderately described him as "a gentleman who lives on distressed widows." Let us hope that, as the Eperasand more generously suggests, Alexandre really wanted those 7,023 france to send to his distressed Jowish brettiren at Bagdad. an ex-Minister from Havti, still lives to delight white than ever, and I have that his wonderful eyes are growing a little dull and dim. He was surrounded with the usual number of children as eyes are growing a little dull and dim. He was surrounded with the usual number of children as I came up, and he had more jumping ropes, playshings, and caudy for them than ever. He tooked up from his everlasting book—a paper novel—as I saluted him with "Good morning, Mr. Train," Placting his lingers quickly to his lije, he made a motion as if he were throwing me a kiss, and then he tapped significantly his car, "What?" I exclaimed, much satonised. He repeated the gestures. "You don't mean to tell me, old friend, that you are dest?" I asked, Willoud I oking at me he drew a card from his pocket, and with a ofue penell traced thereog, in a round, free hand, the following: "Only talk with children. Not spoken for one year to adults." I wrote on the card tny name, and added: "I am a child," He recognized the name, and wote again: "Any paper could make a fortome if they could have enough Truth to make Truth spock! But being unnerved, the individual alls to make me speak. I have lost all interest in type. Before midsummer 10.000 people will be here daily, and no one knows why. Press dare not mention it. "Ta an actounding evolution." A little ten-year-old grit, who, with her bands on his knees, was watching Train as he wrote, saked: "So, don't you write any more poetry?" "Oh, yes, Faunie, 'was the something this morning. "Then he drew from his pocket and proceeded to read to ber some rity mes on "The Organization of Sian,' but before the had completed a sanga there was a crowd around his bence, and he cessed, asying to her: "You see why I cannot read here?" I often wonder what will become of this strange old feilow, who really thinks he has an everiasting lesse of life.

ALL SORTS.

A BLACK COUNTESS.

A golden moon that leans her gentle face On the blue darkness of the Summer sky— We watched her steal aloft a little space, My love and I.

Parting the opal clouds, upward she rose. To wander lonely 'mid the stars on high; We thought our world as light as one of those, My love and L.

Dear love, the moonlight smote your rippling hair, And made you smile you knew not how nor why; My heart best strangely as we lingered there,

THE Democrate figure out a majority of twelve

in the next Congress. They have set their return-ing boards at work early this time.

Ex-Governon Holliday, of Virginia, is travel-ing for regreation in Colorado, having recently returned from the Sandwich Islands. THE Rev. Henry Ward B.echer will delivera

Fourth of July cration on "National Events," this year, at Lake Welden, Concord, Mass. JOHN McCultowan, whose father was evicted from a small Iri-h arm, says America is the best country, not only for actors, but for everybody

WALTER BOUREE, & landlord, was assaultat d in Ireland Thuis lay. Ireland, it will be remem pered, is the home of the shaurock and American policemen.—Chicago Tribune. THE Ways and Means Committee of Congress has recommended a reduction in the tax on eiga-rectes. The dry-goods cierks seem to be having a

ALL bechelors would like to shake hands wi h the man named Morse, who recently got married and four weeks later applied to Parliament to have his name changed to Re-Morse. THE announcement is authoritatively made hat the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. will go out of

ood deal of influence this year.

business June 30. Mr. Hilton is evidently getting his money together for the Fourth of July. THE Inter-Ocean thinks that Mr. Springer was THE microcon tinue that Mr. Springer was right when he said in Congress that there could have been but few Democrats on that Yorktown excursion, judging from the fact that only \$100 worth of whisky was consumed. It is understood quite generally that Senater

Mitchell no longer goes around to the White House on Sunday evenings to help the President with his singing. M. Mitchell kindly helped President H iyes out in that way, but President Arthur sings different things.—Palladelphia Times. THE wife and daughter of Justice Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will attend the commencement exercises at Princetin College next work. Miss[Matthews will be one

by a like dispensation of Providence, and invited us to go and look at it—an invitation we accepted. He has, or had, on the King farm, southwest of of the committee of ladies who will receive at the entertainment given by the juniors to the seniors as a farewell fete. town, forty acres of cotton, which last Friday morning was in excellent condition, with a good stand throughout the field, and hardly a weed in Some one says elephants can be taught to play billiards. If the animal could be taught no more useful employment, he'd soon become as worthless a member of society as some young men who devote ten hours a day to the game, and some-

imes "see the elephant " before they get home,-Norristown Herald. "An, my friend," said a clergyman to a parishioner, who was the husband of a termagant, and who had made application for a divorce, "we should be yielding and forgiving. There are no divorces in heaven." "That's the reason," said

passed through it like a fire had passed over it. The issuds employed on the farm say that last Friday evening la'e, just as they were quitting work for the day, a considerable cloud came up from the southwest, and, thinking it a shower, they hurried to the house. It passed directly over the field, and from the house it appeared a heavy rails was failing there, and they could not see the cotton for what they took to be rain. It rained none at the house, as there were no signs of rain in the field next morning, but the cotton was all withered up. In some parts of the field there was nothing left. On the south end next to the corn, it seemed to nave been protected, and was not touched. There were also two rows on the west adjoining the cotton that were not touched. They estimate that the cloud was not overten minutes pass. the sufferer, "why I am so anxious to get a di-vorce here."—Sommerville Journal. RICHARD WAGNER WIll never again visit Engthat the cloud was not over ten minittes pass-ing over the field, and it was not accompanied by lightning. After it was over the atmosphere turned very cool. Neighboring cotion fields were not touched, and large weeds in the path of the what-is-it were not hur. Will some wise man tell nd, because he thinks that the autipathy manifested toward him in London years ago was "based upon the peculiar character of the English religion, having more affinity with the Old than the New Testament." England and the Old Testament seem to be in luck this year.

WHEN President Arthur was a school teacher he did not punish the big bad boys by scating them with the girls; he placed them on the lowest bench in the primary department and made A story is told of a piebe trick of a graduate when the late General Emory Upton was com-mandant, which the latter u el to rehearse. The hem recite the alphabet with the little children, By this simple method he permanently reformed one very had school in exactly two hours by the watch.

cades are not allowed to receive povisions from home, but this plebe wrote to his parents in Ohio to send him some underwear, and suggested that some dainties might be put in the package. When the box came, instead of weighting three or four pounds, it weighed nearly 100. The officer in charge opened it, and found inside of it a roast turkey, angles, and an almost limitless amount of ELLA WHEELER wants to know if we are going where the summer shadows dance. we are not. We are going to sit in the skylight of charge opened it, and found inside of it a roast turkey, apples, and an almost limitiess amount of sweetmeats. The plebs could not take the stuff to his room, and he asked to be allowed to obtain a permit to send the box back home, to let his recole know that such a thing was not permissible. The box was nailed up and the address inscribed on the cover. The plebe at once hatched a plot with four or five others to obtain possession of the contents. They slipped out of ranks, and, securing slot of old dress coats and a big stone, sought the orderly who was placed ou guard over the box. The orderly was bribed to open the box, the contents were taken out, the stone and the costs were placed in it, the cover was replaced, and the plebess succeeded in getting past the senty to the barracks with their plunder. They took the tookinsome mass to the cockloft and lived in clover for a month or more aferward, General Union used to think this was one of the sharpest tricks he ever heard of, particularly as it was done by a piebe, who is not suppressed to know anythin until he has been here a year and become a third class man. A prominent military genisman energave as an excuse for not hearing roil; call while a eade, here that he must have stood in the accounter time. the Commercial building and howl for paste, and claw the exchange fiend, and pray for the man who stole the scissors, and swear that the deaf editor wrote that obnoxious paragraph. That's our vocation.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE greatest minds often utterly fall when they attempt political prophesying. Chateaubiland said; "In fifty years there will not be a legitimate sovereign in Korope. I foresee nothing but mill-tary despotisms." De Tocqueville said that if the Southern States of this country should resolve to separate from the North the North would not op-pose, and would fail if it did oppose. Humboldt demonstrated, as he thought, in 1817 the falla-clousness of expectations of the emancipation of 8 mth America.

Major George W. Merrick seizes the occasion of resigning a country postmastership in Pennsylvania—in order to run on the Independent ticket as scoretary for internal affairs—to posture before the country as a martyr and an expounder of political virtue in a long open letter to the Post-master-General. The independent Philadelphia Record scens to have taken the measure of this John Filaton, aged 74 years, the venerable father of Alderman Flinton, of Lansingburg, and Mrs. Ann Smith Tracy Dunn Higgins Meenan, of that village, were united in maritm my at the risidence of the alderman Sunday evening. The bride is of 69 summers, and accepts the groom as her sixth husband—Albuny Express, June 7. blatant pat iot pretty accorately, and it quietly warms him that one such letter is enough to nau-scrip the public someth, and that two would completely u set it.

MR. SHARPE declares that he proposed that Messrs. Conkling and Platt be withdrawn, and that General Grant and Hamilton Fish be made the Stalwart candidates, Mr. Conkling liked the proposition, but informed the proposer that it should come from the other faction The whole sum of the interview is to put General Sharpe in the position of reliterating assortions without evi-dence to sustain them, which are contradicted by several persons. He may have some evidence in reserve. If he has not, he had better make his political will.—Troy Press (Dem.), June 10.

Captain Stokes, a Tennessee fisherman, was family po sound by the bites of buffalo guats. ME. BEARD, the late collector at Boston, posed a good deal as a civil service reformer. At a recep-tion the other night to Colonel Roland Worthington, Beard's successor, that gentiems, who has been keeping his eyes open, remarked: "I have examined Mr. Beard's civil service system and find it was solely of his own making. There is nothing in it about the distance from the moon, nor any arithmetical problem; but, instead of this, it was desired to know who the applicant pounds.

Two young whales, thirteen and eighteen feet long, were washed ashore alive on Typee Beach, Ga., on Tuesday.

An alligator ten feet long and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds was recently shot by Na.han Grass on the Flint River.

Sturgeon abound in the Hillsborough River, Florida. One weighing over four hundred pounds was caught on Monday.

Joseph Csier, of Bremen, Me., mistook his brother for a fox, and sent a heavy charge of shot in the boy's nack. voted for, and if it was the wrong man the verdic was that he was not quite qualified for the place." Sour speculations about the next Presidential campaign are given by the Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle. that just before Judge Field left for California "ne was asked to indicate the probable Democratic candidates for the Presidency. He mentioned the names of Bayard, McDomaid. Hancock, and Morboy's back.

In picking up his gun in the woods, Patrick Me-Mahon, of Batavia, Ky., accidentally shot and killed his triend James chechan.

The colored boys in Lee County, Ga., are fishing for cranes. The cranes fleek to a pond, and the boys catch them by baiting books with live fish. Ice still covers Donner Lake in Nevada, and by sinking a shaft through the loc many trout have been caught, some of them weighing twelve pounds. rison. He himself has no disposition to enter the race, but I believe he would be the best man. One thing is certain; we cannot whip in the next fight on sentiment. The 'sinews of war' must be forthcoming. If they are absent from our camp, I would not advise anybody to bet against the Reollean nominee. The Democrats can win ablican nominec.

Lucas Hiner, the Philadelphia lawyer, left nearly the whole of his fortune, valued at \$180,000, for the establishment of a free law library for pour lawyers in Philadelphia. Mr. Hirst began his arcer forty years ago, a permises errant boy in Attorney-General Brewster's office, and worked his way to prominence and wealth by the closest application and penurious economy. Nover in his life did his food and ledging cost him more than \$19 per week, and the average was probably much less; and he was always shability dressed. much less; and he was siveys shabilly dressed.
Some years ago he asked the use of a volume at
the Law institution for a few monests, and was
teld it could only be granted on his payment of
\$40, a year's subscription to the institution. He
fluight inself out in a passion, and at once resolved to leave the butle of his wealth for the
foundation of a free law library.

shot thie his body

John Sharp, of Bristol, Va., took down his gun,
preparatory to going hunting, took off the cap
from the slaple, picked at the tube, and then
rammed the ramond into the barrel. The gun exploded and killed him.